Blackford and Wells Counties in Line with Their Enthusiastic Citizens.

A Demonstration by the Chicago Union Veterans and the Veterans' Union and Hyde Park Leagues in favor of Harrison.

More Than Three Thousand Visitors from the Lake in the City Last Night.

Incidents of Their Journey-Receptions and Addresses on the Way-The Parade Here -Remarkable Scenes at Tomlinson Hall.

MONORS TO GENERAL HARRISON.

A Large Number of Visiting Republicans from Blackford and Wells Counties. stackford and Wells counties came over to Indianapolis yesterday through the rain and mud, and paid their respects to General Harrison. Blackford is a Democratic county, as is Wells, which has hitherto been hopelessly contaminated with Democracy, but both are small and comparatively modest divisions of the State; yet their demonstration yesterday was imposing and such as to add renewed energy to the spirit of local Republicana. The visitors' train reached the Union Depot at 1:20 o'clock in the afternoon, and the passengers poured forth into Illinois street and formed in line, ready to attest their enthusiasm for the candidate of the Republican party by a march of several squares over muddy crossings to Tomlinson Hall, where General Harrison was to meet them. When the line got under way and marched up Illinois street, preceded by the local reception comit was seen that fully 1,500 people were in line, which was a turnout much larger than was anticipated. The feature of the demonstration, however, was the presence of a large delegation of ladies, who were seat uniforms, and contributed to the sup- drum corps from Hyde Park and Kenyoung ladies. The latter was from Montpelier, bekford sounty, and had nine musicians. It headed the procession, followed by the Carrie Harrison Club, of Bluffton. This was the first ladies' political club organized in the State, and is named after Gen. Harrison's wife. It has benship roll, and about half of these visited the dry yesterday. They were a neat uniform of tark blue, and soft felt bats, upon which were atin badges bearing the name of the club. The Indies were frequently applanded along the line of march. The drum corps of the Heiskell Club of young ladies in this city escorted them. The remainder of the procession was composed of the sturdy representatives of the best citizens in Blackford and Wells counties.

The procession moved without particular

The procession moved without particular estentation. There were no banners, and but two bands in addition to the ladies' band. One of these was the Ossian Band and the other came from Hartford City. In the procession were twenty-one men who had been Demograts all their lives until the present campaign. There were also a few of the veteran voters of 1840 in line. The procession went up Illinois to Washington, thence east to Meridian, where it persed around the Circle to Market, and on that street to Tomlinson Hall. Gen. Harrison arrived a few moments later, and was intromaid to those of the visiting delegation occupy-B. C. Shinn made a pleasant five-minute

each, introducing the visitors from Blackford moty, who, he said, would be considered as tion of that county, which was all here in spirit if not in person. He called attention to the increasing industries of his county and the effect that tariff legislation would therefore have upon the people. Our gas wells," he said, "are increasing, addebout them will grow up manufacsories which will heon make us. small as we are in extent of area, one of the greatest manufact-uring counties in the State. In this condition of affairs our people are not dead to the imporwhich the passable are country are dividing."

For referred and lar questions vital to the campaign, and closed by saying it was a great privilege to the passable of his county to see and the man whom the Republicans and chasen as the standard-bearer of these and who had so clearly and ably stated pople many occasions during

A Todd, & Wells county, followed rief address introducing the visitors at county. He assured General Harrile the ounty had long been Demoally reduced in November. General was received with the greatest en-

Wells and Blackford County Friends-I to be assured by your presence here this inthat I have some part in your friendly rethe first importance. That man who thinks the prosperity of this country, or the right sinistration of its affaire, is wholly dependont upon him grossly exaggerates his value. The essential things to us are those principles of government upon which our institutions were builded, and by and through which we make that symmetrical and safe growth which used our Ng'ion in the past, and

"We are Indianisms—Hoosers, if you please chooses, and are proud of the State of which we are sitizens. Your spokesmen have referred, with an honest pride, to the counties from which you have some, and that is well. But I would like to suggest to you that every political community and asign bornered has a character of its moral ameracter, as well as every man and sked at even from the side of material advan-sked at even from the side of material advan-se, that our communities should maintain a sed reputation for social order, intelligence, rine and a faithful and willing obedience to Applause. It cannot be doubted that the character possessed by any State or material development and enhances material development and enhances value of its farms. There has been seen in the history of Indiana that exceedingly creditable. There have a some things—there are some things day—that are exceedingly discreditable to us a political community; things that I believe and the advancement of our State and affect material prosperity by degrading it in the stand the advancement of our State and affect a maternal prosperity by degrading it in the standard of right-thinking men. One of those lines is this patent and open fact: that the least becovolent institutions of this State, instituted of being operated upon the high plane that ablic charities should occupy, are being operated managed upon the lewest plane of party appears and advantage. [Uries of That's so.'] nother such thing is of recent occurrence. In spairs of 1886, after advising with the there was a vacancy in the of Lieutenant-governor, which the

election. The Democratic party acted at advice, assembled in convention in and nominated John C. Nelson for all, and nominated John C. Nelson for with their convention, and placed in tion that gallant soldier, Robert S. Rob-[Cheers.] These two gentlemen went be people of Indiana and made a public for the effice. The election was held and Rebertson was chosen by a majority of the thousand. [Applause.] Is there a the State, Democrat or Republican, who had if the choice had been otherwise, Nelson had received a majority at the Bouse of Representatives, which was would have met with the Dem-son would have met with the Dem-son in an orderly joint meeting, for the votes, and 'that Mr. Nelson have been inaugurated as Lieutenant-[Gries of 'No, no.'] But the result man his State, was dishonored when, the beat methods, the voice of the and the man they had chosen

THE THRONGS OF VISITORS chosen public officer! Do those who are Demointend to support the men who have first prostituted our benevolent institutions to party and now to personal advantage! These things, if not reproved and corrected by our people, will not only disgrace us in the estimation of all good people but will substantially retard the material development of the State. [Cheers.] I am not talking to-day of questions in which I have any other interest than that you have, my fellow-citizens. [Applause.] I believe the material prosperity of Indiana, much more the honor, will be advanced if her people in this State elec-tion shall rebuke the shameless election frauds that have recently scandalized our State, the prostitution of our benevolent institutions and the wanton violence that overturned the result of the popular election in 1886." [Great cheer-

At the conclusion of General Harrison's address he shook hands with every man, woman and child in the delegation. He stood near the door on the West side and greeted them as they marched out. Two gentlemen who stood near by, watching the proceeding, timed the hand-shaking and state that the General thus greeted forty persons a minute upon the average, and kept it up for exactly forty minutes, making 1,600 people altogether, whose hands he grasped. "More than that," said these gentlemen, "he had a smile and a word for each one." It is interesting to watch him meet the people, and one wonders how it is that one who is subjected to it for any length of time is not exhausted by the physical tax, yet it did not affect the General once, and when he let his right hand drop to his side for the first time in forty minutes there was no one left in the hall who had not had the privilege of shaking hands

THE CHICAGO DEMONSTRATION.

Remarkable Display of Enthusiastic Itili-The first detachment of the great delegation of Illippis visitors reached the city a little before 7 o'clock last night. It came from Hyde Park, and was composed of one thousand men. The visitors represented the Hyde Park League, a political organization embracing all the precinct clubs of that town. No one club attempted to send but a small percentage of its membership, but nearly every one was represented. The largest clubs were from the great factories for which the place is famous. There were two hundred men from the shops of Pullman; one hundred and fifty from the Hyde Park rollingmill, and an equal number from the fromworks. The delegation was accompanied by the Pollman and Cummings bands, and representing the various organizations of the corporation, and the rolling mill men brought with them a sample of the rails they manufacture, to be presented to the General. The drill corps was handsomely uniformed, and the members of the delegation all wore high bate and carried miniature flags. There were but few men in the delegation under middle age, and, all in all, it was one of the largest bodies of men that has come to the city since General Harrison's nomination. There were a large number of distinguished gentlemen along, among them Judge Hawley, Judge Kerthey, ex-Senator L. D. Condee, Judge Freen. Tressurer Cowles, of the corporation; Superintendent Richards, M. J. McGrath, A. G. Proctor, E. W. Keightly, Charles H. Ham and others. The delegation came by special train over the C., I., St. L. & C. road, and left Chicago at 7 c'clock yesterday morning. The train was lavishly decorated, and as the coming of the visitors had been announced slong the road, there were great crowds at every station to see it pass through. The visitors say they had an ovation from the time they crossed the Indiana line. Stops were made at all the larger places, and speech-making indulged in either by those on the train or by the people of the towns. At Lafayette, Thorntown and other places there were thousands of people out, and the enthusiasm was unbounded. "I have been in politics for twenty years," said one of the visitors last night, "but Mever before saw such a day this. The Indiana people seem to and our only regret is that we could not stop longer at the many towns along the route." The largest crowd was at Lebanon, where all of Boone county seemed to have turned out. Mr. Freeman, of the delegation, spoke at length, and when he had fin-

ished the crowd passed around the train, asking for more speeches until it was almost impossible to get started again. Arrangements had been made to stop at Fowler, Benton county, but through a misunderstanding of the conductor the train went through the place at full speed. Two or three thousand people were assembled at the depot, and the members of the delegation were greatly disappointed at this bit of mismanagement. The committee in charge telegraphed a long apology to the Fowler people from here after their arrival.

Several thousand people had assembled at the depot here when the delegation arrived, and it was given a rousing reception. The crowd began to cheer as soon as the train came in sight, and the cheers were carried in waves along with the delegation from the depot to the New Denison house. Arriving at the hotel the delegation disbanded to await the arrival of the Chicago people. Supper was served, and then the bands and drill corps and part of the delegation marched back to the depot to assist in receiving the second detachment, and to join with them in the parade to Tomlinson Hall to meet General

The Second Delegation. Two thousand of the veteran soldiers of Chicago, escorted by the Blaine Club, of the same city, and numerous delegations from Englewood, Lake and other neighboring cities, came to Indianapolis, yesterday, to bring a message tab is yet to raise it to a higher place among of hearty good-will to General Harrison. The train on the C. & I. railway bearing them lett Chicago at 8 A. M., and was made up of two sections, the first of thirteen cars bearing the Chicago Union Veteran Club and its escort, the Blaine Club, with the Englewood, Hyde Park and Lake Zouave and Flambeau clubs, and the second, the Veteran Union League, escorted by the Lake View Screw Club and visitors from other suburban towns near Chicago. The first section was under the command of Col. John J. Healy, and the second was marshalled by Col. James Healy, the two veteran organizations exemplifying their fraternal character by selecting two brothers as their commanding officers. Attached to the first section was a miniature fort built solidly upon a gondola car, and from its rear embrasure peeped a brass Napoleon sixpounder, which, manned by a lively squad from Chicago Battery D, in charge of Sergeant Austin, woke the echoes and broke considerable glass along the way. Both sections were handsomely decorated, the second one adding to other embellishments a log cabin and an ample supply of coose, hard eider and other suggestions of the Tippecance contest. In addition to an excellent supply of music, embracing brass bands, drum corps and glee clubs in great variety, there were some of the most brilliant and picturesque uniforms that the campaign has evolved. Both sections were supplied with effective orators, of people were congregated.

and short addresses were made soon after leaving Chicago at several points where large bodies At Danville, where the Republican reception committee from this city, accompanied by a Journal reporter, met the Illinoisans, the first stop noted on the regular programme of the excursion was made, and aithough the train was an hour late, both sections disembarked and marched through the principal streets to the court-bouse square, under the escort of a committee made up of ex-Mayor Dickinson, John T. Grabam, County Chairman Jewell and others. some of whom bad gone to Chicago to meet and greet the excursionists. The stanch little Republican city was alive with cuthusasm as the long procession. enthusasm as the long procession, made up of the veterans and the marching ciubs, stepped out to the inspiriting music of the Second Regiment Band, the bright uniforms of the Blaine elab men and the Zouave and Flambeaux organizations relieved the sober blue of the older men in line. The Danville ladies had a liberal lunch spread in the City Hall for the visitors, but few of them availed themselves of it, and the open-air meeting in the night to exercise the dulitericant-Governor. [Cries]
In the people think that the atline are a home for Americans
and leave and popular governintreed by this violent and
intreed by this violent and
intreed by the violent and
in the public square, to which the procession marched, held the attention of visitors and resi-

closed with the remark that he was a Douglas Democrat who had always voted the Republican ticket, and the meeting ended with three hearty cheers and a vociferous tiger for Harrison and Morton. The I, B. & W. people took charge of the excursion at Danville, and better time was made, but the early delay necessitated cutting out several stops which it was intended should be made, and the only messages that could be given to the crowds which had assembled at these points was the thunder of the artillery and responsive cheers as the train dashed by. At Crawfordsville, which was reached at 5 P. M., the square below the depot, where the trains pulled up; was densely crowded and the throng about the rear of first section, where the gun-carriage in the "Fort Harrison" car was used as a speaker's platform, clamored lustily for speeches. George . Ingham, of Chicago, whose eloquent arraignment of the bomb-throwers in the Haymarket trials gave him a national reputation, was the first speaker, and he extended a hearty Illinois creeting to Indiana, promising majorities in l'inois for Harrison, Morton and Joe Fifer that should help to build up a Republican column of success. I. T. Greenacre, a young Chicago at-

generous response to the good bye cheers of At Crawfordsville General Hovey and Corporal Tanner boarded the first section, and the visitors seemed unable to make enough of these two comrades in arms. The travelers got a couple of short speeches out of General Hovey in which he thanked them heartily for their manifest good will, and then they proceeded to put Corporal Tanner on a table where they kept him talking nearly all the time until the train reached Pittsboro, the Corporal taking advantage of the opportunity to give Colonel Matson a scoring for his record in the matter of the pension legislation asked for by the Union veteran organizations. At Pittsboro, supper had been prepared

the excursion, but it was too late to stop for

fense of the protective system. Colonel Munn

predicted victory all along the line, and A. C.

Higgins, of Chicago, spoke an eloquent valedic-tory in the same direction as the train moved

out with a parting salute from the artillery and

that purpose, and the ten minutes' stay there was utilized in a brief speech by General Hovey n which he spoke confidently of the Republican outlook to Indiana and the excellent prospect of success for the national tick-et in November. Both sections left Pittsboro a little after S P. M., and thirty minates later both of them reached the Union depot n this city, where an immense crowd was assembied to receive them. Here the advantages of the new depot building were admirably illustrated. The railing and gateways kept the platforms clear while the Chicago veterans and merching clube formed in line, the veterans having the right of the column, followed by the Blaine Club, the Lake View Screw Club, and the Zouave and Flambeaux clubs; the Sons of Veterans band, from Chiengo, leading the Chid following with the Veteran Union League. Outside the depor the Columbia Escort Club, with its fine bugle and drum corps, and hundred members line waited Regiment of Harrison and Hovey Guards, 900 strong, and the Harrison Zouaves with full ranks, the escort supplied with torches and presenting an excellent appearance as they fell into ine and led the procession moving northward on Illinois street. The muddy condition of the streets, which compelled the use of the sidewalks, interfered somewhat with the display, but the parade was nevertheless a very effective one. Most of the Chicago veterans were the regular suit of the Grand Army of the Republic, and their turn out of over eighteen hundred men and excellent marching were admirable features of the parade. The Blaine Club Escort followed attracted more attention elicited more compliments then

political delegation which has visited this city. Their uniform, which suggests that of the Kuights Templar's, is an exceedingly attractive one, and their drill is as perfect as that of any military organization of equal age and number. The Flambeau Club of Englewood which followed was supplied with new explosive torch that forces the flame upward like a miniature gas well in full blaze, and the Zouave clubs of Lake, Hyde Park and Lake View, that came after, made a scarcely less effective display with their handsome flag torches and tasteful uniforms. Up Illinois to Washington, east on Washington to Pennsylvania, up Pennsylvania to Market and east on Market to Tominson Hall the procession passed, every foot of the way lined with cheering spectators and the heartiest manifestations of favor being shown the visitors. From the Martindale Block an artillery salute was fired as the line passed, and when the last of the visitors reached the hall it was the general opining that the parade had not been excelled by any visiting delegations.

A Remarkable Scene.

The scene at Tomlinson Hall when General Harrison made his appearance, after the arrival of the last Chicago delegation, has probably had but one parallel in the history of the country. For fifteen minutes an audience of over 5,000 people was carried away by the enthusiasm which at times for less than a second would appear to ebb, but it would rise again seemingly with greater force than ever. It was the largest crowd of people ever in Tomlinson Hall, not a seat on the main floor, balcony or gallery being unoccupied. On the main the aisles were completely filled for some distance from the stage, and through the open doors could be seen the eager faces of the surging crowd which was still struggling to push its way inside the hall. In the balcony, also, hundreds of people were standing, and even in the top gallery the rear wall was lined with spectators unable to obtain a seat. Upon the stage, also, every available part was occupied with hundreds of people standing. But for the thoughtfulness of the local committee, reserving a large number of seats for the late-comers from Chicago, the

latter would have been unable to get toto the ball. Probably half as many people were turned away from the ball as obtained seats in it. For almost a square from the buildwas an inspiring sight to look upon, even while the crowd was perfectly quiet. Upon the stage were a number of magnificant flags and gaycolored banners, while down in the and ence were thousands of small flazs which came into play whenever enthusiasm was manifested. At last General Harrison made his appearance at the west door of the stage. As yet all was confusion in this part of the ball; men were standing up or running to and fro, and as a consequence few in the crowd obtained a glimpse of the distinguished gentleman to honor whom all had come until he had made his way to the center of the stage and was advancing slowly through the seats to the front, escorted by Judge Martindale. Then the enthusiasm broke forth like a sudden storm. Where but a moment before there was only the quiet bum of a vast concourse of people, there now could be seen a wild erowd of excited men vying with each other in their frantic efforts to shout the loudest. This rivalry soon took another form. Simultaneous-IV with the first shout at the right of General Harrison, the Chicagoans who carried flags-

it looked like every man on main floor had ope-began ope-began waving them above their heads. Suddenly a number of men jumped up on their seats and began waving their flags above those of the others. It was the signal to be universally followed, and in an instant everyone who had a flag, an umbrella or a cane was on top of the seat and waving the banneret. Those who did not have flags held out their hats on the ends of canes or umbrellas and set them whirling to the music of the exciting moment. For a moment those upon the stage looked down at the spectacle below and in front of them as if spellbound. Then this was intensified by this part of the audience joining in with cheers. James Walker, of the Attorney-general's office, rushed back and seized one of the large flags leaning against the wall, and coming began waving it before the of the already wildly thusiastic audience. In a few moments every flag and banner on the stage was carried forward by persons who held them above the heads of these about them and kept waving until the enthusiasm was quieted. But above all were these flags waved over Gen. Harrison. For several minutes he was almost hid from view by them as he stood quietly by the little table near the front of the platform, camly looking out upon the wonderful scene. Once or twice he looked around to Judge Martindale, chairman of the reception committee, but the latter seemed completely carried away by the sight before him. For a moment his face would depict bewilderment as he gazed down upon the vast sea of waving flags and listened to the steady thunders of applause, and a moment later be himself would be waving his hat and

for some moments, order was at last restored. It was probably the greatest ovation ever given to any man, and, as many said last night, "It was a scene to be witnessed but once in a life-

When quiet was sufficiently restored ex-Gov. Hamilton was introduced to speak upon behalf of the two clubs of veterans. He was warmly received, and, having a strong, clear, voice, was enabled to make himself heard in all parts of the hall. His address was as follows:

General Harrison-The Republican veteran

oldiers of Chicago have come to your home to greet you cordially and fraternally as an old comrade in arms, and bid you God-speed in your splendid triumphal march to the presidency of the United States. [Great cheering.] The Veteran Union League and the Union Veteran Club, whom I am called upon to represent to-night, both of Chicago, are Republican soldier organizations who vote as they shoot. [Cheering.] They recognize in you the courageous soldier and exponent of the principles for which they fought, and to which, in civil life, they are unalterably attached. Among these cardinal principles are the united dignity and power of this Republic as a Nation, and not as a mere federation of States [cheers], the preservation of individual and civil liberty of all citizens. of all races, colors and conditions alike in every township and corner of this broad land. [Cheers.] The freedom, purity and honesty of elections, so that free men, clothed with the exalted right of suffrage, shall be able freely and unmolested to their ballots on election day and have them properly and fairly counted in every State and county of the Union [cheers], North and South alike, and without distinction, in Illinois, in Indiana, and in South Carolina, equally the same [cheers]; and further, for the maintenance of our American system of a protective tariff upon the importation of foreign competing manufactured goods, to the end that our country, growing so prosperous and great under that system, may continue its marvelous growth and prosperity, that it may be independent of foreign nations in its internal commerce and its domestic trade [cheers]; and that its people, engaged in all of the vocations of life, may continue to be able to pay such wages to those engaged as workingmen in these diversified industries and its varied industrial enterprises as shall enable them and their families to honorably and fairly enjoy the glorious social and educational privileges of this broad land. Cheers. These soldiers who come to greet you to-night

from the Queen City of the West, and your old comrades, come, not in the spirit of sectional hate or of sectional animosity, not with a spirit of hostility to these of opposite views; but expressing the firm hope that in the triumph in this election of the Republican party, in the campaign under your gallant leadership, we shall speedily see the lately rebellions States revivified. restored by the impulses of new manufacturing enterprises, developing their resources and in the enjoyment of a diversified industry. They will then assimilate themselver with the people of other States, and they will forget their old processes we shall indeed become a reunited people. As soldiers of the Republic, remembering the times of the past, we shall hall the coming of the day when those lately in arms against us shall, as the result of the great war in which we were engaged, fully recognize the freedom, equality and civil rights of all men before the law. And when, admitting that in that great struggle they were unfortunately wrong and we were eternally right cheers], we shall eventually, in the march of progress, education, cultivation, industrial pursuits and loyalty to the common flag, merge the confederate gray into the blue of the Union [Cheers.]; and by this means all the rancorous questions that have arisen in the past shall be obifterated, not by a mere commingling of the gray and the blue, but by the merging of the gray into the blue. [Cheers.] For these principles, purposes and ends we are, as soldiers of the Northwest, from Chicago, in this political contest, we assure you, General and next President Harrison [cheers], standing, as we stood of old, shoulder to shoulder, fighting in the front line of battle; and we shall remain there until our great victory, as embodied and personified in your election, shall be proclaimed from Maine to California. [Cheers.]

Judge E. W. Keightley followed with an address in behalf of the Hyde Park delegation,

General Harrison-From the busiest and most populous village in the world we come to give you greeting and assurance that with us the our people to the cause you now stand we see swamps and bayous alterinvoked the arm of protection for the national We see a new life creep into the arteries of the wonder and admiration of the coun-We see the banks of the Calumet lined with docks, to which great vessels bring the ores of and Illinois. [Cheers.] From that union we see spring our great furnaces and rolling-mills, from whose tall chimneys rise pillars of cloud by never-failing beacon to the oncoming workers in iron and steel. We see that invasion among us a great army of workmen, well paid. well employed and contented, and most of them better learned and better men than the old ty and adorned with taste. We see bere cause for congratulation and none for discouragement. Enlarging our vision we look beyond We hear the voice of doctrinaires appeal to appeal and raise the banner of protection. Cheers. We see the opposition standscene of enthusiasm occurred, the cheering

every part of the hall: Comrades and Friends-It is a rare sight, and it is one very full of interest to us as citizens of Indiana, to see this great hall filled with the people of another State, come to evidence their interest in great principles of government. [Cheers.] I welcome to night, for myself and for our people, this magnificent delegation from Chicago and Hyde Park. [Cheers.] We have not before, in the procession of these great delegations, seen its equal in numbers, enthusiasm and cordiality [Cheers]. I thank you profoundly for whatever of personal respect there is in this demonstration [Cheers]; but, above all, as an American citizen I rejoice in this convincing proof that our people realize the gravity and urgency of the issues involved in this campaign. [Cheers] I am glad to know that this interest pervades all classes of our people. [Cheers.] This delegaand of the men who wield the hammer in the shops, shows a common interest in the right decision of these great questions. [Great cheering.] Our government is not a government fellow-citizens. [Cheera | It is a govern-ment of the people and by the people. [Re newed cheering.] Its wise legislation distills its equal bleasings upon the homes of the rich and the poor. [Cheers.] I am especially glad that these skilled, intelligent workmen, coming out of your great workshops, have manifested by their coming, to their fellow-workmen in Indiana and throughout the country, their appreciation of what is involved for them in this campaign. [Prolonged cheering.] May that God, who has so long blessed us as a nation, long defer that evil day when penury shall be a constant guest in the homes of our working people, and long preserve to us that in-telligent, thrifty and cheerful body of workmen that was our strength in war, and is our guaranty of social order in times of peace. [Great cheering.]

carried it through storms of shell and shot and lifted it again in honor over our national Capitol. [Prolonged cheering.] After so many historical illustrations of the evil effects of abandoning the policy of protection for that of a revenue tariff, we again confronted by the suggestion that the principle of protection shall be eliminated from our tariff legislation. Have we not had enough of such experiments? Does not the history of our tariff legislation tell us that every revenue tariff has been followed by business and industrial depression, and that a return to the policy of protection has stimulated our industries and set our throbbing workshops again in motion! [Cheers.] And yet, again and again, the Democratic party comes forward with this per-nicious proposition—for it has been from that party always ["Correct"] that the proposition to

abandon our protective policy and to substitute a revenue tariff has come. [Cries of "That's o," and "Correct"].
I had placed in my hands, yesterday, a copy of the London News of Sept. 13. The editor says, in substance, that, judging the purposes of the Democratic party by the executive message of last December, the English people were justified in believing that party meant free trade; but if they were to accept the more recent utterances of its leader, protesting that that was not their purpose, then the editor thus states the issue presented by the Democratic party. I read but a single sentence:

by just so much we diminish the amount that is

made at home [Cries of "Right you are"]; and

in just that proportion we throw out of employ-

ment the men that are working here. [Cries of

"Correct." And not only so, but when this

equal competition is established between our shops and the foreign shops,

there is not a man here who

does not know that the only condition under

which the American shop can run at all is that

it shall reduce the wages of its employes to the

level of the wages paid in competing shops

abroad. [Cries of "Good," "good," and cheers.

But I will not detain you longer. [Cries of

"Go on." | You must excuse me: I have been go

ing on for three months. [Cries of "and you will go on for four years"] I am somewhat un-

der restraint in what I can say, and others here

are somewhat under restraint as to what they

General Harrison has seldom addressed

night, and the applause was vigorous and fre-

quent. The cheering at the conclusion of his

Hundreds left at this time, but there was still

an audience of three or four thousand

persons to hear some of the distinguished

speakers who had come over in the Chicago

delegation. The first of these to be introduced

was Hon Stephen A. Douglas, who was warmly

never knew a campaien," eaid he, "in which

there was so little brass band and so much bus-

iness. This is conspicuously a campaign of solid

business, and the reason of it is that it is one which affects the business of every man." [Applause.] The speaker said it was an encouraging fact that

people were so generally interested in the issue

at stake. He would like to see the working

people of other countries prospering as well

as those of the United States, but thought a

nation's first duty was to take care of its own

people. A sentiment that was greeted with

He closed by saying he wanted the Republican

party to succeed, first, because he liked its principles, and secondly, because he liked its candidate. He thought General Harrison typical of the best kind of Americanism.

Col. D. W. Munn followed Mr. Douglas in a

brief speech that was pointed and eloquent. He

paid a beautiful tribute to General Harrison,

saying he was a man who revered and feared

God. He thought the American people were

fortunate in having as a candidate for President

one who believed that God ruled the destines

of nations as well as of men. Such a man was

Abraham Lincoln, and if the real inscription on

the statue of Liberty could be seen it would read: "God Almighty the Architect." He spoke

of the General's war record, and created great

applause by saving, unlike Grover Cleveland, he

did not furnish a proxy. In conclusion, he said

the people of litinote could be depended upon to

do their duty in this campaign, and they hoped

to hear a good report from Indiana on Nov. 6.

called for after Mr. Munn had spoken, and was

loudly applauded when he appeared. He was reared in England, but has been engaged in

various manufacturing enterprises in Chicago

for many years. He said that if free trade was

adopted in America there was but one thing the

manufacturers could do, and that was to reduce

wages to the English level. "In fact," said he.

"we could not afford to pay as high wages as they

pay in England and Wales. We would have

to pay lower wages because our raw material

has to travel so far, and we have to incur the

expense of shipment. The average distance our

raw material has to travel is 450

miles, while the average distance in

Wales is but forty miles." Continuing, be

said that free trade as practiced in England

would rain every American industry. There-

fore the workingmen throughout the North were

determined to rise up in their might, and for-

ever stop the threat to destroy the energy and

labor which have made America great. The

men who worked in factories, in the coal and iron

mines, and in the iron-mills were aroused as

they had never been before, and the result of the election would show how they stood. Al-

though he was of English birth and training, he

would always raise his voice against the intro-

duction of a system that would make America

like England, full of noblemen in idleness,

Mr. Job's speech set the audience almost wild, and when he had finished there was a chorus of

"go on." The glee club accompanying the dele-

gation sang, and the meeting abjourned. As the audience filed out the band played that stirring campaign air, "He'll Get There Just the

Notes of the Reception.

Samuel Job, of the Pullman car-works, was

received by the Illipoisans in the audience. '

who are here may address you. [Cheers]

ddress continued until he left the hall.

"It is, at any rate, a contest between protec-tion and something that is not protection." [Prolonged cheering . It is not of the smallest interest to you what that other thing is [continued cheering]: it is enough to know that it is not protection. [Continued cheering.] Those who defend the present Demo cratic policy declare that our people not only pay the tariff duty upon all imported goods, but that a corresponding amount is added to the price of every domestic competing article.
That for every dollar that is paid into the treasury in the form of a custom duty, the peo le pay several dollars more in the enhanced cost of the domestic, competing article. Those who honestly hold such doctrines cannot stop short of the absolute and depies that he is on the road to free trade is like the man who takes passage on a train scheduled from here to Cincinnati without a stop;

Republican camp-fires are all aglow. [Cheers.] Louder than any words of mine the demonstration of this evening has spoken of the devotion represent and to you. [Cheers.] The great issues of this campaign, so important to all, are vital. We look back to the latest days of free trade; and, where our homes nating in monotonous succession. We see the waters of the lake and river Calumet, undis-turbed by steam or sail. We look again; the Republican party has come to power and defense and industrial development. [Cheers.] trade and commerce and pass along until it reaches the now metropolis of the Mississippi valley. [Cheers.] We see the young giant rise from lethargy, pull on seven-league boots and make those strides that since have challenged try. [Cheera] Over our northern border we see captains of trade and industry coming thick and fast to build their homes among us. Michigan, there to be met by the coal of Indiana day and pillars of fire by night, [cheers, continually, until our own productions range from tacks to steel ralls. We see domiciled barons of song and story. [Applause.] We see our ten thousand homes of labor filled with plenthe sea where the condition of labor is reversed. us to forsake our own market for that, no matter what the fate of our own industries may be. We look at home and we see the equilibrium of industries fairly established and all moving forward in common prosperity. We remember the truth of the old adage, "United we stand, divided we fall," and we spurn the ing with its heel upon the neck of Southern labor, beckening to Northern labor to accept its gnardianship, but we take our place with pride in the great column you are from day to day reviewing. We have confidence in our cause, our strength and our leader. We hall you, General, as the next President of the United States. When General Harrison arose another short

being accompanied by a waving of flags, hats and overcoats. After order was restored the General spoke as follows, his splendid voice and distinct enunciation making his sentences audible in

The National Glee Club, made up of F. D. Crosby, J. D. Tuthill, A. W. Wilson and F. E. Fuller, all of Chicago, was with yesterday's exclasses or for classes of our Counsellor S. W. King, of Chicago, who came with the veterans yesterday, is a cousin of Gen.
Adam King, of Baltimore, who speaks with
Hon. J. G. Blaine at most of the latter's appointments in this State. One of the thoughtful features of the Chicago excursion yesterday was the private car loaned by the officers of the C. & E. I. road to the Chi. caro newspaper men, and used as a press car during the trip. Similarity in the names of the two veteran clubs which came down yesterday is calculated to breed confusion. The Chicago Union Veteran Club is composed entirely of ex-Union soldiers, the Veteran Union Club admits others to mem-Fort Harrison, as constructed on the rear car

of the Chicago excursion vesterday, looked like a small edition of Fort Lafayette in New York harbor. It was sanded and penciled to represent stone work and furnished comfortable ac-Comrades of the civil war, it was true of the great Union army, as it is said to be of the kingdom of heaven—not many rich. [Cheers.] It was out of the homes of our working people comodation for the squad of artillerymen that manned its ordnance. the great army came. It was the strong arm, inured to labor on the farm or in the shop, that bore up the flag in the smoke of battle, The Chicago "Battery D," which supplied the munitions and men for "Fort Harrison," yesterday, is the one which carried off the honors of a

recent contest in which. Indians batteries were entered. It is officered by Captain Tybey, first lieutenant Frank Ailen, and second lieutenants

Stephen Athey and Alf Russell. The Hyde Park delegation left for home at I o'clock this morning. The Chicago con tingent will not go until this morning at 11 o'clock. Their trains, including the cars on which Fort Harrison and the log cabin are erected, will Stand on the Union tracks, just west of the Union depot all forenoon, where they may be

visited by citizens. Some one near the head of the procession pointed to General Harrison's law office, as the procession was passing it, and in five minutes overybody in line seemed to know where the offine was. The visitors cheered vociferously. One contingent of the veterans came to a balt in front of the office, and, waving their flags, gave three cheers for General Harrison.

A syringe hore, brought down by some of the Chicago veterans, last night, is a new thing in campaign equipment. The arrangement is something like a double hore, one tabe sliding within the other, and it furnishes its own wind, blowing at both ends vigorously as the slide is moved backward and forward. As a breathsaver and a noise-maker it is a success.

Stephen A. Douglas strikingly resembles President Cleveland. He marched at the head of the procession with the other speakers, from the depot to Tomlinson Mall, and hundreds of people along the sidewalks, noticing the resemb-lance, called out, "there goes President Cleve-land." Mr. Douglas enjoyed the sport very much, and had some jocular retort for every man who mentioned the resemblance.

The Republicans of Danville, Ill, are entitled to special credit for the reception they gave the Chicago visitors. They are as enterprising as they are hospitable, and if some of their vigor could be infused into our Republican reception committee here, we should not be daily confronted with the spectacle of visiting delegations numbering thousands met by two or three individual members instead of a majority of the

committee. Soldiers Who Served With Colonel Matson. There were numbers of soldiers at the rally destruction of our protective system. [Cries of 'No, no."] The man who teaches such doctrices yesterday, and they talked considerably. In the evening a crowd of them were conversing, and one of them happened to be an ex-member of Colonel Matson's regiment. The question was saked concerning the support this regiment, the and, when the train is speeding on its way at the rate of forty miles an hour, denies that he is going to Cincinnati. [Great laughter and cheering.] The impulse of such locie draws to-Sixth Indiana Cavalry, would give Matson. This soidler, who was at the recent reunion in this city, answered that while here at this reunion, a vote was taken by Matson's ward free trade as surely and swiftly as that encompany, and that twenty-three gine pulls the train to its appointed destination. the twenty-seven present were General Hovey. The conversation Cheers.] It inevitably brings us to the English rule of levring duties only upon such articles as we do not produce at home, such as tes and coffee. That is a purely revenue tariff, and is practical free-trade. Against this the Recontinued and these men who associated with Colonel Matson made a telling display of his record. One of them said that the regiment publican party proposes that our tariff duties didn't seem to like Matson very well; that the shall, of an intelligent purpose, be levied chiefly latter was captured three times, one of which American workmen shall have the benefit of was at Richmond, Ky.; that the peculiarity about that was that those who left the field of battle last were not captured and that Matson was not among those who escaped; on the conliseriminating duties upon the products of their labor. [Cheers.] The Democratic policy increases importation, and, by so much, dimintrary, he was in the front rank of the retreating ishes the work to be done in America. It column; "but," continued the veterau, "the Boys could have overlooked that if Colonel Matson transfers work from the shope of South Chicago to Birmingham. [Cries of "Right you are." and had ever done anything to convince them that "Correct" For. if a certain amount of any manufactured article is necessary for a he wanted into a fight, but somehow they always have had the opposite impression." year's supply to our people, and we increase the amount that is brought from abroad,

Where the "If" Comes in.

If a man knew as much when he is sober as he thinks he does when drunk, Solomon's sayings would be nowhere compared with his wis-

New sideboards at Wm. L. Elder's.

G. V. Goshen, representing H. Bartholomal & Co., New York, manufacturers of fine paperhangings, is in the city.

This is, briefly, the whole story. I believe that we should look after and protect our American workingmen. [Prolonged cheering.] Therefore I am a Republican. [Renewed and enthusiastic cheering.] Men's Underwear.

The best lines of men's underwear are to be found at Paul Krauss's, 26 and 28 North Penusylvania street. Keeps a larger assortment of fine goods, both imported and domestic, than any house in Indiana.

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can appropriately say in my presence. I beg you therefore to allow me, after thanking you again for your kindness, to retire, that others Wrought Steel Ranges. The "M. & D." wrought steel ranges: all kinds of fuel, including natural gas. Send for list of references. Heating stoves for natural gas. more appreciative audience than that of last 'Howe" ventilating base-burner. Do not buy

all you see it. "Happy Thought" cast ranges, "Success" natural-gas conking stoves. WM. H. BENNETT & SON, 38 S. Meridian st.

Now are coming what the row calls "the melancholy days, the saddest of the year." They may be such to the good housewife who has had to "clean house" without getting anything new; but if snel would come to us they would find for how little money we could not a bright and beautiful paper on the wall, or hang a curtain, or lay a rue It is worth anybody's while to come to

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All-wool Habit Cloth at 75c per yard, worth \$1. Broadcloths, all shades, fine quality, only \$1,25.
See our new line of Plushes at 58c, 69c, 79c and \$1 per yard, all at special prices, New line of Dress Plaids on sale Monday. See our French Flannels for tea gowns.

Black Silks at greatly reduced prices this week. See them

Underwear at Less Than Manufacturers Prices

Ladies' all-wool Scarlet Vests only 58c, worth \$1. A great bargain. Ladies' Merino Vests, fine quality, only 39c, worth 65c. Ladies' Ribbed Jersey Underwear at 45c, formerly 75c, Children's Underwear from 10c up. See them. Gents' all-wool Scarlet Underwear, only 39c, worth 60c. See them. Gents' Camel's hair Underwear at reduced prices. Every piece of Underwear in our house is a bargain. Good Blankets 82c per pair. Bed Comforts 50c. Canton Flannels from 5c per yard up. See them. Skirting Flannels at special prices. Table Linen, Towels and Napkins at reduced prices. See our new Dress Trimmings on sale Monday. Kid Gloves, embroidered backs, only 48c, worth 75c. Cashmere and Fleece-lined Hose at all prices. Special sale of Ladies' Fine Handkerchiefs. See them. New Ribbons, new Gloves, new Buttons, new Laces, new Jerseys and new Ruchings

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Bound to make this our big week in Cloaks. See our prices. It will pay you. Seal Plush Sacques, fine quality, only \$23.50, worth \$35. Special bargain. See our Seal Plush Sasques at \$16.50 and \$19.50. Plush Short Wraps and Jackets in great variety. See them. Ladies' Cloth Newmarkets at \$2.45, worth \$4. Ladies' Cloth Jackets at \$1.25, worth \$2. See our fancy Tailor-made Newmerkets. Children's Cloaks from 4Sc up to \$12. A house full of bargains to offer this week. Mail orders promptly and carefully filled.

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